## THE WOES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Convention of the Taxpayers of the State at Columbia.

The Solid Men in Council Without Regard to Politics.

CORRUPTION IN HIGH PLACES REBUKED.

Investigation Into the Financial Condition of the State.

COLUMBIA, May 9, 1871. To-day I stood in the Senate chamber of the State and witnessed a sight which has not had its like in South Carolina since the guns were fired on sumter, ten years ago.

THE TAXPAYERS' CONVENTION met at eleven o'clock this morning to take measures what was necessary to place the credit of South Carolina on a firm basis and so pierce the mass of corruption and robbery which has shrouded the State ever since 1865. The Senate chamber was chosen by the Convention as being the most fitting place to hold its session, for the reason that se of Representatives is so gorgeously fitted up that a man could not sit down in it without feel-

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE HAD BEEN ROBBED to gratify the pocketbooks of a score or so of scoundre's, who have had high revel, while the decent people have been despoiled in their fancied security. The galleries were full at an early hour, and the greatest interest was manifested in the delegates as they entered and took their seats in twos and threes. Pifty-one delegates were present, and twenty-six counties out of the thirty-two were represented. A majority of the delegates had served in the Conederate army, and a bystander said to me that it looked like

A MEETING OF LONGSTREET'S CORPS. J. Goodwyn, of Orangeburg, acted as temporary chairman. During the preliminary proceedings it was evident that the Convention was divided into two parties, representing the sait water element, from the lower or Atlantic coast, called the rice eaters, and the up country people, who are sup-posed to approve of the Ku Klux organization. This section is called the crawfish region, and its leaders in the Convention were Major General M. W. Gary and Major General M. C. Butler. The more moderate wing of the Convention had for its leaders General James Chesnut, ex-Lieutenant Governor W. D. Porter and Colonel Richard Lathers.

After some amusing sparring between General Butler and Colonel T. Y. Simmons, of the Charleston Courter, Colonel B. W. Ball, of Laurens county moved that a committee be appointed to report officers of the Convention, and an amendment was offered to proceed to a ballot for officers, which was adopted. General Chesput, having dethe nomination of Chairman, nominated W. D. Porter, of Charleston, for permanent President. General M. C. Butler then nominated General M. W. Gary for the same office. General Gary, who is the only general officer of the confederacy who did not surrender at the close of the rebellion—by the way, the General is a Harvard graduate of 1834 and fills the place in South Caro-lina vacated by General Wade Hampton—spoke as follows:

I am here, not as an aspirant for any office within the gift of this Convention, but as a representative of the people of Edgoried. Since the results of the war have been so disastrous to us I must confess that, whatever ambition I might have had previous to that time, I have none now. I am, therefore, unwilling that by the use of my name the harmony of this Convention should be disturbed. I do think, at a time like the present, when we are oppressed, we should present a united front. We should have no differences between us. Actuated by these feelings I must decide the nomination. (Applause.)

The following officers were then decided duly

The following officers were then declared duly elected in the permanent organization:—

Presiden:—W. D. Porter, moderate, of Charleston, Vice President:—W. C. Butler, ex-Confederate, of Edgefield; C. W. Dudiey, Union man, of Mariboro; D. H. Chamberlain, republican, of Richland; Gabriel Cannon, of Sparia burg, conservative.

Myron H. Fox, radical, of the Charleston Republican, and W. M. Conners, conservative, of Lancaster, Secretaries.

ecretaries. Rules were introduced for the government of the onvention by ex-Senator Chestnut, which were

The President, Judge Porter, of Charleston, upon king the chair, said substantially:— GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I thank you for the bonor conferred upon me. I am glad to see around me so many of the good men and true, to whom South Carolina, in the better days, was gaid to confide her honor, and who are now as faithful as they ever have been. I only regret that the occasion is not more know and pleasant. To

many of the good men and true, to whom South Carolina, in her better days, was grad to combe her before. I only regret that the occasion is not more happy and pleasant. To and the occasion is not more happy and pleasant. To and to be orliged to take measures to save ourselves from irretrievable ruin is a duty by no means pleasant. As it has been placed upon us let us discharge it manfully and wim fidelity. The fundamental law of the State and the United States secures to the people the right to assemble penceably, and to seek by all lawful means redress from their grievances. We are assembled in such a monner and for such a purpose. It is admitted by fair minted men of all parties that there are great public grievances, and that by their presence there has been called into existence such a convention as this-a convention unprecedented in all the history of the State, a convention to secure to ourse vea a proper share in a representative government. We have no legislative power; we are simply an advisory body. But we can inquire and investigate; we can uncelled and embory investigation; we can recommend to the people, who have conferred upon us this trust, such measures as we deten necessary for their security in the future. Let there be fairness and justice. If we "monling extenuate," let us "set of south Carolins. That the application of the public moneys have less as admitted on all hands. The people of the State are entitled to know and must know the amount of that debt. They must know woat is the actual as well as the contingent liability of the State of South Carolins. That the application of the public moneys have less extravagant, will and profligate admits of no doubt; it is without question, and, perhaps, never in the history of a poorly-gray was more shamelessly apparent. Corruntion vaunts itself in the light of day and assumes to itself the garb of honesty. If these things are not checked and rebuked they will result not only in demonstrated by take public credit of the state is dearer to none than i

were there a people on the tace of the earth who were more entitled to sympathy than the people of South Carolina. In the name of the people of South Carolina. In the name of the people of South Carolina. In the name of the people of South Carolina, and not people of South Carolina, and after ten years was now sutting in his old seat in the Senate of South Carolina, and after ten years was now sutting in his old seat in the Senate chamber. I never saw a more intelligent body of men in convention, and never heard better or more correct english spoken in a deliberative body; but hearly all the members spoke without regard to parliamentary rules; for many a long day of sorrow and of shame has passed in this State since the same class of men have been allowed to lift their voices in an assembly. A number of resolutions were offered. The moderate party triumphed in the Convention by the election of Governor Porter. Resolutions were offered to appoint a committee of eleven to confer with Governor Scott to inquire how many and what bonds of the State he has signed and what disposition has been made of the bonds; also asking the Governor to report to what extent state and county officers have been appointed since 1868, with

expenses. General Gary oldered a resolution as loi-lows:—
That a committee of seven be appointed to memorialize the Governor and the Legislatore of this State as to the expediency of repealing or modifying the election laws of this State, and that said committee do report upon the expediency of adopting the cumulative system of voting, or such as well protect the rights of minorities. Adopted.

MINGLED AMUSEMENT AND INDIGNATION WAS created when Colonel Ellison Keitt offered the following resolution, which was tabled almost instantaneously by the Convention, Colonel Warley, of Distringtion, objecting:—
Resolved, That the president of this body be and he is bereby authorized to appoint a committee or six to draw up a petition setting forth the grievances of the people of this state, and asking the President and Congress to take charge of the State and put it upon an enduring foundation—as foundation that will secure a fair representation of the people, that we may go to work and not only build up our own State, and several counties of the State are resolved. That the several counties of the State are re-

public.

Resolved, That the several counties of the State are respectfully invited to meet at their respective Court Houses on the first Monday in June next and appoint two delegates, who will meet in Columbia on the Monday following, and, after organizing, will proceed in a body to Washington city and present the petition to the President.

Keitt is brother of the famous Lawrence Keitt who acted as the friend of Presion S. Brooks when the assaulted Charles Summer. Couple Richard

ssaulted Charles Sumner. Coonel Richard ers made an exhaustive and able speech on

denonnced repudiation and favored an honest administration of the finances of the State. Colonel Lathers has furnished me with the following table as a financial exhibit of the State finances from a democratic standpoint. The average tax for the years previous to 1860 was but \$431,000, the year 1860 being only \$392,000. The tax for 1864 was \$1,858,000. The taxable value of the property of the State in 1860, \$490,000,000. Taxable value in 1871, \$184,000,000. In 1858 the expenses of the Legislature were \$51,000; in 1868, \$20,000. In 1858 the civil expenses were \$7,000; in 1868, \$218,000. The radical State government furnished me

\$218,000. The radical State government furnished me

A VERY DIFFERENT TABLE,
as follows:—Average tax for ten years ending with 1860, \$602,904; the year 1860, only \$121,486; tax-able value of the property of the State m 1860, \$400,000,000; taxable value in 1871, minus \$300,000,000 worth of slaves, \$192,000,000; expenses of the Legislature in 1868, \$42,000; expenses of the Legislature in 1868, \$22,000; expenses of the Legislature in 1868, \$22,000; expenses in 1868, \$40,000; civil expenses in 1868, \$40,000; civil expenses in 1868, \$20,1700.
The Convention will be in session until Saturday. I think, Lieutenant Governor Ransier (colored) has written a letter this evening, in which he endorses the system of cumulative voting as a safe and republican principle, and hopes it will be carried out. Governor Scott is becoming

QUITE CONSERVATIVE
In his tone, and a genial, harmonious feeling prevails, as he has been invited to a seat on the floor of the Convention. I think the results will be of lasting good to the credit of the State, and already it is predicted that speculators will be ready to buy up State bonds in large quantities, if the examination of Scott's books by the Convention proves satisfactory.

GOVERNOR SCOTT'S ORGAN

GOVERNOR SCOTT'S ORGAN
here—the Columbia Union—cames out for reform
and retrenhment, and speaks sharply of the multiplicity of office-holders in the State as follows: plicity of office-holders in the State as follows:—

This is the question which the Convention must consider. The State expenses are entirely too high, and should be cut down to the lowest possible point. We have too many officers and pay too high saintee for the amount of labor performed. It is in this way that the tax money is expended, and not in the direction which many people seem to think. Take, for instance, the offices of County Treasurer, County Commissioners and School Commissioners. The salary for the former is now \$2,500 per annum, which, in our judgment, is \$1,000 too much. The County Commissioners generally estimate \$3,600 for salaries, which is at least \$1,000 too high, and the School Commissioners draw a salary of \$1,000 each, and this we believe is \$750 more than they ought to have. Now, to sum up, we that thirty-one County Treasurers. Out these down \$1,000 each, would save \$31,000; Boards of County Commissioners, thirty-one counties, \$31,000 more, and thirty-one School Commissioners, \$23,200—or a grand total of \$85,260. Nor is this all. The expenses of the Legis ature should be cut down one-half at least, which would effect another saving of not less than \$125,000 more, or upwards of \$210,000 on these items alone.

THE ARMIES OF THE UNION.

The Hub in a Blaze of Excitement-Reunione of the Potomac and Grand Army of the Republic-President Grant Expected-Distinguished Commanders Present.

BOSTON, May 8, 1871. The annual gatherings and reunions of the veterans of the various armies of the Union which are to take place in this city during the ensuing few days will afford a busy and interesting week for the "Hub." Already there are a large number of old soldiers and officers in the city, and the series of events altogether promise to be made illustrious by the presence of more chieftains of the nation's defenders than have been gathered together at any single time since the winding up of the rebellion.

The meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac will probably bring together a larger number of chieftains than any of the other organizations: but the gathering of the Grand Army of the Republie and the meeting of the Loyal Legion of the American armies, as well as the festival of the Burnside attract great crowds of visitors from all sections of the country and from all of the various departments of the armies engaged in the suppression of the rebellion. The various organizations mentioned will hold important business meetings, and then indulge in banquets and speech-making before final separation. The Grand Army of the Republic will occupy to-morrow; Taursday will be monopolized by the Burnside Expedition and Ninth Army Corps veterans, and the same evening the Loyal Legion fraternity with have a reunion, and on Friday and Friday evening the soldiers of the Potomac will come in for their share of the carnival. The latter organization will be the victims of literary exercises in the shape of a spread eagle oration and a doggerel poem, after which they will unite in a joyual joilification at the Revere House.

General Grant has telegraphed to General Rutler to-day that the chances are even that he will be here on Friday morning, and there are also fond aopes of the presence of General Sheridan.

Among the most notable now here and on their way are Generals Hooker, Logaa, Pieasonton, Meade, Burnside, Chamberiain, Baraum, Larned, Ingalis and Chipman. There is also a large number of officers of lower rank, some of them from as distant sections as California. Expedition and the Ninth Army Corps, will severally

THE ERIE CANAL BREAK.

Repairs Completed-Workmen Discharged-Politicians Squirming Under Herald Exposures-Fun at Hendquarters-Water Let Into the Canal.

FAIRPORT, May 9, 1871. The water which has been pouring into the levee to-day is four feet deep at Hitisford an I all the cutouts here, and the basin is full. One-nalf the inborers have been discharged and paid, and all the

The amount paid out up to seven o'clock to-night is estimated by the cashier at about \$20,000. Many of the teams are met on every road leading from the breach loaded with laborers returning to their

Had a shell fallen in their midst it would not nave caused greater excitement among the men interested in the scheme revealed in Monday's Health than did the reception of the paper. A gentleman, whose name was mentioned in connection with the afiar, called upon me to-day to deprecate its publication, for fear the authority for the statements therein might naturally be referred to him. He said that though the statements were true, he wished to have no connection with their exposure, it is needless to say the statements are true. To-night every appearance of trouble between the rival authorities has ceased to exist, and they are working harmoniously together. The assistants of Mr. Lord are in the contractor's office helping to pay of the men.

Working harmonic work of the men.

Mr. Lord are in the contractor's office helping to pay off the men.

All work will have ceased by Friday, and the National Guard will then go home. The last would rain stay a little while while longer, as the weather has settled and we now have a cloudless sky. The sport of tossing in the blanket is still continued, attracting crowds of country people about the camp. In front of headquariers a group, consisting of Captain Senoen (Commandant) and his staff, Adjutant Begg, Quartermaster Warfield and Captain Angle, with the Under Sherin campbell and several city officials from Rochester, are gathered watching the fun. Boarmen are hastening away from the works and boats will pass this week.

GAMBLER'S GRABBED.

A Raid on Morrissey's Cambling House-The

"Hon." John in Custody.

John Morrissey's gambling house, No. 818 Broadway, was entered yesterday morning, about half-past one o'clock, by Captain Heddon, of the Pifteenth precinct, who, under a warrant granted by Justic: Dowling, with eleven officers in citizens' dress, made a thorough raid on the well-known

The warrant had been issued on the complaint of Mr. Arnold Stevens, of the Prescott House, who stated that he had lost \$200 at "Morrissev"s," by a game c illed "faro," on the ofth of March hast. The officers were compelled to use force, as they found all the doors locked. The plate glass doors were broken, the locks forced, and when the police got into the room they saw that its occupants had fed. They searched the house and found twenty-two men hidden away in places the house and found twenty two men hidden away in places of retreat that were more secluded than comfortable. All the gambing materials for "faro" and "roulette," which were scattered over the room, were taken possession of. The inmates were then taken into custody and conveyed to the Mercer street station house.

This morning the eighteen men were brought before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court. They were all respectably attired men, and seemed theroughty ashamed of their position. It was amusing to see the modes adopted by these culprists to conceal their features from the gave of the crowded court. After their arraignment at the bar of the Justice's bench they were not kept in long suspense as to the Judge's decision. Judge Dowling expressed to them his strong hope that this would prove a warning to them, and have the effect of keeping them away from these "gambling helis." He remarked that they were not so much to blame as the proprietors of the house, for whom warrants hal been issued, and who would shortly be arraigned before the Court. The eighteen men were then all liberated, and they left the Court sadder and wiser men.

At two o'clock in the afternoon Mr. John Morris.

teen men were then all liberated, and they left the Court and der and wiser men.

At two o'clock in the afternoon Mr. John Morrissey, Mr. John McCormick and Mr. William Gage were brought before Judee Dowling, in custoir, on the charge of being proprietors of a house kept for the purposes of gambing. Of the trio, the "ilon." John Morrissey appeared the most uncomfortable. It was evident that the felt his position very acutery, for three was a nervousness about the movements of his bands, a passing of his hand over his forehead and a smothering of an occasional sigh that seemed very plainly to indicate that he would much rather be in a prize light than in the cancoty of a police officer and within the walls of the Tombs. Judge Ilowling held all the three prisoners in the rown. Judge Ilowling held all the three prisoners in the cancot of a police of 1,000 each and a surety of \$1,000 each to await an examination, the time for which was to be fixed by their counsel.

soners.

After the signing of the documents the trio left the court with their friends, evidently very much delighted to get away so speedily from the neighborhood of the Tombs.

## WASHINGTON.

Great Britain.

Government Receipts and Expenditures.

ANOTHER FRESHET IN THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1871. The Treaty with England. The Treaty of Washington, an outline of which appears in this morning's papers, meets with gen eral approval. Gentlemen in high official position feel confident, from their information thus far, that it will be ratified by the Senate. As the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations have been furnished in confidence with copies of the treaty, and therefore have had ample opportunity to examine and study all its features, it is thought that it will be promptly reported back from that committee with a favorable recommendation that it be ratified. In anticipation of this event Minister Schenck and the British Commissioners have taken passage for Europe in the steamer of the 24th. They will, at all events, remain in this country until a determination shall be reached on the subjec-

Cabinet Meeting. The President having returned to Washington in a late train last night, a Cabinet meeting was held to-day, all the members being present excepting Secretaries Robeson and Belknap.

Government Receipts and Expenditures. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government for the fiscal quarter ending March 31, 1871:-

Contraction of the second	Net receipts from customs. Internal revenue Sales public lands. Miscellaneous sources. Total receipts Halance in Treasury December 31, 1870. Unayailable debit Treasurer this quarter.	28,249,83 502,10 6,495,90 90,525,10 139,514,72
	Grand total	\$230,042,70
	Premium Civii and miscellaneous. War Department Navy Indiams Pensious Interest on public debt Net ordinary expenditures. Redemption of ioans and Treasury notes Purchase of bonds Total net expenditures. Balance in Treasury Abril 1, 1871	14,099,83 7,892,80 4,448,94 1,081,29 7,737,86 36,332,56 73,414,76 9,432,78 21,0.0,00 103,946,54
	Total PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC DEBT. Amount outstanding Dec. 31, 1871	
	Total	,446,676,05 78,9.5,78
	Amount outstanding April 1, 1871	,392,700,27

Resistance to Federal Authority at the South Supervisor Perry, of North Carolina and South Carolina, has forwarded to the Internal Revenue Office copies of reports of local officers in the Seventh North Carolina district, showing the great danger to which they are exposed in their efforts to enforce the law. The Sher.ff of Jackson county writes that Deputy United States Marshal H. C. Can on and Deputy Collector Denver, while on their way to Webster, N. C., with property seized for violation of the internal revenue laws, were fired upon several times. Bench warrants were issued and in-effectual attempts made to arrest the guilty parties. Sheriff Buchanan thinks it extremely hazardous for officers to travel over that county without protec-

Harper's Forry-Bridge on the Alexandria Ruilrond Washed Away.

The following despatch has been received from Harper's Ferry dated May 8:-

Harper's Ferry dated May 8:—

The reshet is very high here. All the temporary bridges on the Winchester and Potomac branch of the Baltimore and Ohlo Raiiroad are weighted down with cars loaded with coal to keep them from washing away. The water is receding slowly, and by night we will be able to see the amount of damage done. The trains are stopped on the Winchester and Potomac branch. A large body of water is passing down through the Hall's hisand property on the shenandosh, and fours are entertained it will do serious damage. The rain storm, which has continued here since last midnight, renews apprehensions of a serious freshet. Yesterday the temporary supports under the railroad bridge across the Fotomac were knocked away by the drittwood floating on the strong current of the river. Travel across the bridge is suspended.

The river is very high and a large quantity of driftwood if footing down from the uponer Potomac. The

wood is floating down from the upper Potomac. The fish whart is entirely submerged by the flood. The heavy rains of Friday night undermined the track of the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad, one and a half mile south of Glasgow station, but, it being apparently all right, a Southern bound freight train on Saturday morning was running over it at the usual speed, when, suddenly, the embankment gave way, preciptating the engine and two cars down the bank, and damaging them very seriously, and also badly injuring C. Mayhugh, the engineer, and Paul A. Goolsby, the fireman.

The Lake Revenue Service. Secretary Boutwell has issued orders for the lake revenue steamers to go into commission without delay. They have all been thoroughly overhanted and repaired, and are now in excellent order. The Fessenden will go into commission on the 15th instant, and cruise during the summer and fail Johnson and Sherman will go into commission of the 20th inst.

Personal. Sir Edward Thornton gave a social dinner party this evening to the British Commissioners and the memoers of the Legation.

Vice President Colfax will arrive here to-morro morning to be present at the opening of the Senate at twelve o'clock.

WILLIAM M. TWEED CLUB.

Club House, No. 105 East Broadway, Mr. Thomas Shells pro siding. There was a very large attendance of members, who appeared highly gratified at the progress thus far made by the club, and, judging by the interest they manifested in the proceedings, they will make this club one of the best i

The plans for the alteration and extension of the building were submitted to the meeting and adopted, and the Executive Committee were ordered at once to call for estimates for house may be prepared as soon as possible for the reception of the members and their friends.

After the regular business was completed, and the meeting

After the regular business was completed, and the meeting had adjourned, a special meeting of the club was called for the purpose of giving expression to the appreciation in which Senator Tweet is hed by the members.

After the near the club was called for the purpose of giving expression to the appreciation in which Senator Tweet is hed by the members.

After the control of the control of the people, was chosen by an overwheiming majority to represent this Senatorial district in the State Senate; and

Whereas, the Seventh ward is entitled to a prominence in knowing him whose interests have so long and so largely been I entitled with it; whose benefactions have relieved its worthy poor and distressed; in short, who has in every way honored it; therefore be it.

Recoved, that the Hon, William M. Tweed has proved by his devotion to the people's interests, by an unswerving integrity and an unalterable sitachment to democratic principles, no less than by his tact and executive acidity, that he is entitled to the warmest gratitude of the masses. As Sate Senator he has given tone to the party by his mady and dignifed course in opposing all unjust measures and atting all legislation which benefited the people. And be it further Resolved, that, in consideration of the generally expressed wish to have the Hon. William M. Tweed for our next State Senator, we respectfully solicit him to again become a canciliate, and we hereby pledge him our hearty, united and persistent support. FIRES.

Specking Casualty in Auburn-Three Children Burned to Death.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 9, 1871. Three children were burned to death in this city yesterday afternoon. They were at play in an out house where there was a barrel of fireworks, winch exploded, and it is presumed that they were playing with matches and set fire to the centents of the barrel. Two of the children were probably instantly killed by the explosion; the third victim ingered for some hours. A lady named fliggins, after visiting the scene of the disaster, was so shocked by the horrible sight that she died at ten o'clock the same

The Fire at Fagundus, Pa. The losses by the fire at Fagundus on Sunday will, probably, reach \$100,000. There was but little insurance on the property. The origin of the fire is unknown. The flames swept off everything on the west side of the street, including stores, dweiling houses and hotels. Fisher's office and Grandison's warehouse on the east side were also consumed, and but a few scattering buildings remain.

## EUROPE.

General Approval of the Treaty With How the Armistice Between Versailles and Paris Was Kept.

DREADFUL SCENES AT NEUILLY.

Interview Between Mr. Washburne and Archbishop Darboy.

## LOUIS BLANC ON THE TWO PARTIES.

The Inman steamship City of Brooklyn, Captain Brooks, from Liverpool April 27, via Queenstown the 25th, arrived at this port yesterday with two days' later mall news.

How the Versailles Soldiers and the Paris Troops Observed the Armistice-The Ferts Keep Pegging Away-Damage Donc-Who Are the Injured-Interview Between the American Minister and the Archbishop of Paris in Person.

PARIS, April 24, 1871. There was to be an armistice to-day between the contending forces at Neutlly, in order to give the inhabitants an opportunity to quit the cellars in which they have been living for the last ten days and seek safer quarters elsewhere. As I informed you in a previous letter, many of the inhabitants had signed a petition to that effect, to be sent to the generals in command, and this armistice was supposed to be the result. It was to commence at noon, and I went out to Neuilly in the expectation of seeing the streets full of furniture wagons and the people all bustle and confusion, as they naturally would be, with just twelve hours to move out of a bombarded town and find homes somewhere else. Arriving upon the Boulevard Bineau at just one o'clock I was considerably astonished, therefore, upon hearing the report of a cannon in the direction of Courbevole, and a full volley in answer to it from the Maillot Gate and the Gate des Ternes. My astonishment was the greater as it was announced in the Journal Officiel that there would be a cessation of hostilities to-day, commencing at twelve o'clock. Whatever may be the reason,

THERE WAS NO CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES. as far as I could see, unless an interchange of shot and shell at the rate of about thirty a minute could be called by that name. Mont Valerien was firing upon Sevallols-Perret about two shots a minute; there was a pretty lively skirmishing about Puteaux with rifles and mitrailleuses, and the two gates, Maillot and Ternes, were throwing about fifteen shells per min-ute upon the battery at the Rondpoint of Courbevoic, which was throwing about the same number to return. Decidedly, this did not look like an armis-

WHAT WAS SEEN FROM A FIFTH STORY. I went up to the fifth story of a house on the Boulevard Bineau, not far from the Ternes Gate, from

I went up to the fifth story of a house on the Boule ard Bineau, not far from the Ternes Gate, from which I had a good view of what was going on. The old story. This senaciess artifiery firing is to go on, I suppose, until one party or the other exhausts its munitions, at present the only probable solution of the difficulty. They are firing at each other without the slightest possible reason, as far as I can see. Neither party is attacking, and no one seriously supposes for a moment that either the one or the other hopes for a moment to dislodge the enemy or silence his gons. As they can have no particular object, then, in shooting at each other they must do it out of pure victousness.

THE SHELLS

of the Versailles gons very seldom did any execution, unless, indeed, when they fell on some house up near the Arc de Triomphe, and knied some helpless old woman or young child who was not active enough to get out of their way. A good many fell outside the walls upon the glacts, where they exploded without doing any further harm than throwing up the earth a little. Others fell inside the ramparts, but not close enough to the gunners to do any harm, and during the whole time I watched them (nearly three hours) not a single gunner had been touched. By fat he greater part of the shells thrown by the Courbevoie battery fell far up the Avenue de la Grand Armée, some going over the Are de Triomphe even and crushing into the houses on the Champs Elysées.

Elysées.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

What their object is in bombarding this part of the city God only knows. There are never any Guards in this quarter except those who are in the ramparts, which, by the way, are much the safest places in Paris just now, and, if there is any other reason for it except that the ideas of Frenchmen are inconceivable and their ways past finding out, I would like some one versed in Gallic wisdom to explain it to be.

EFFECTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT. FFEURS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

From my position in the house I have spoken of I could not so well see what were the effects of the shells thrown by the gans on the ramparts, but I suppose they were pretty much the same—a great deat of noise, smashing in of windows and roofs, kining a few non-combatants, but no soldiers; doing harm to everybody but the ones who are doing harm to them, and wasting an enormous amount of powder.

knime a few non-combatants, but no soldiers; doing narm to everybody out the ones who are doing harm to them, and wasting an enormous amount of powder.

THE CHASSETOT'S WORK.

At three of clock, however, they commenced a lively chassepot afring about the Neulity Park, and that always means that some one is getting killed. Soldiers do not mind the shells exploding around them, but when they begin to hear the whistle of the chassepot of the mirallense balis about their ears they feel uncomfortable, and show a remarkable affection for stone waits. So, from my point of observation to-day i could see them dodging about the Park with their bodies bent, firing from behind one tree and then from another, like Western Indian fighters, I should think kit Carson, if he would only take the trouble to come over, could get a good situation here now. He would find himself quite at home in this half-savage warfare that has been going on about Neully for the last ten days. They kept it up that I came away, about four o'clock, in the same profitiess way, just as they will continue it, no doubt, for days, if not weeks, to come.

NR. WASHBURNE'S INYERYLEW WITH THE IMPRISONED ARCHBISHOP.

On Sunday last E. B. Washbourne, the United States Minister, accompanied by his Secretary, visited the Mazas prison and held an interesting interview with M. Darboy, the Archbishop of Paris, who was arrested and held as hostage by the Commune three weeks since. The Archbishop was in a ceil about ten feet square, containing a small window; the covering of the ned was a horse blanket. Three books on the table, for the holy main to read, were the "Bistory of the French Revolation." Mr. Washburne was free to converse with him, and industry the first and that M. Thrers did not understand the Parisians, and that the political party he understood was not sufficient. He said it would be an utter impossibility for M. Thiers to subdue the population of this city. He shad the Commune's benefit of the continue the struggle wond only cause useless loss of life

Announcement of a Suspension of Arms-the Inhabitants of Neuilly Invited to Seek a Retuge in Paris.

PARIS, April 25, 1871.

Paris is now enjoying the armistice for which we have been for several days negotiating. The truce was expected to commence this morning. Accordingly the following announcement was made:ingly the following announcement was made:—

A suspension of arms for some hours has been agreed upon to permit the unhappy population of Neully to come and seek in Faris a place of shelter from the savage bombardment to which it has been subjected for twenty-two days. Firing will cease to-day (Tuesday, April 25), at nine o'clock in the morning. It will be resumed at fave o'clock in the afternoon.

The Executive Committee:—

JULIS ANDRIEN,
CLUSERET,
CLUSERET,
FRANCKEL,
JOURDE,
VIALLANT,
VAILLANT,
JOURDE,
VIALLANT,
VIALLA

PROTOT, RAOUL REGAULT, VAILLANT, VIARD. PASCHAL GROUSSET, PABIS, April 25, 1-71.

TO THE PROPER OF PARIS:— CITIZENS—It is aimost seven months sloce our brethren of Neully came to ask on the ramparts of Paris a piece of shel-ter against the Prungin shells. They have scarcely resugned

to their homes when they are for the second time chased from them, and by French shells. Let our arms and our hearts be opened to so many unfortunates. Five members of the Commune have received the special commission to welcome to our gates these women and these children, who are the victims of menarchical wickedness. The municipalities will secure for them a roof. The sentiment of heart has been so profound in the mind of every citizen of Paris, will assure to them fraiernal hospitality. The Executive Committee:—

JULES ANDRIEN.
CLUSERET,
FRANCKEL,
FRANCKEL,
JOURDE,
PASCHAL GROUSSET,
PASCHAL GROUSSET,
PASCHAL GROUSSET,
PASCHAL APPI 25.

PASCHAL GROUSSET,
PARIS, April 28.

Owing to the number of suffering inhabitants known to be still in Neulily measures to provide for their reception have become necessary. For this purpose a commission of five members has been named—Oudet, Bergeret, Johannard, Fortune and Endes. These will preside over the entry of the inhabitants into Paris, at the same time taking the necessary steps to protect the interests of the defence. But these are not the only persons for whom the government has now to obtain accommodation in the capital. The inhabitants of the quarters which have been bombarded have been, of course, compelied to abandon their houses. Apartments which have been left vacant in the other portions of the city will be requisitioned for their accommodation. Inventories of the property will be delivered to absentee proprietors. Seals will be placed on the furniture containing portable objects.

Awful Scenes of Misery and Suffering a Neuilly-The Dead Unburied-Women and Children Crowded Into Cellars for Safety. The London Times of the 26th publishes the fol

Children Crowded Into Cellars for Safety.

The Lordon Times of the 26th publishes the following, bearing date of Paris, the 26th uit.:—

The armistice commenced nominally at nine o'cloct; but after that hour, by Paris time, shells were still failing near the Arc of Trouphe. This excited great indignation among the Parisians. I passed through Porte Termes and found it much knocked about, though no breach has been made. The avenue and the adjoining streets had suffered terriby. Many houses are wrocks, with the upper stories mere crumbing masses of manony. In Neufly the doorways were crowded with people, the property of the control lowing, bearing date of Paris, the 25th ult.:-

Louis Blane on the Republic and the Com-

mude.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by M. Louis Bianc to M. Cerauschi, the editor of the

M. Louis Blanc to M. Cernuschi, the editor of the Stocic—

Verballes, April 20, 1871.

Sire—You wish to know if I have remained a socialist. Upon this point your curiosity must be very great, since this is the second time you have publicly asked me the question. Be assured, have remained a socialist. Permit me to add that I you are ignorant of this it is not my fault, for in my letters to the Temps I have never missed an opportunity of declaring my political and social convictions; and again outer recentive explained, developed and defended them in a book published in France under the title of "The Revolution of February." True, from the moment I returned from exile to shut myself up in besegel Farls, my thoughts and my mind were completely occupied by polynant anxiety for the mistoriumes of my country. But what I was I still am. At the present moment I feel myself drawn as powerfully as ever toward the study of the problem long since laid down in these terms:—The moral, intellectual and physical amelioration of the condition of the class the most nunceous and the porcest, by the co-operation of the last the most nunceous and the porcest, by the co-operation in the study of the problem long since laid down in these terms:—The moral, intellectual and physical amelioration of the condition of the class the most nunceous and the porcest, by the co-operation in milestic my my long and the porcest of the farls to be employed for arriving gragal at the solution of this great problem, twenty years of observation and sincers study had led me to modify my ideas, so far from concealing this, I should consider myself bound in honor to dwilare it. I have not this duty. Perhaps the reason is that the wrong means have been taken to convince me, my opinions baving been calumnized or burders to the surple and draws the apparition of a federal constitution, by which the clash of the past would be broken for the surple and very well known reason that the past is the parent of the furure. And I should deem it deponable, for the s that the parent of the simple and very well known reason that the parent of the fature. And I should deem it deporate provided that the chain of the past could be broken, that should be broken for the profit of the federatism which y appear to wish for. If the only thing at issue were to "injuse millennial edifics of royal unity," an old reput can like me would not be terrified by such a reall but the principle for which I will right as long as I chold a pen, is that which the revolution proclaimed; it from which it derived the strength to crush the coallion the kings; that expressed by these works which explain makes and indivisible." France atvancing united and composite the particle conjust of its liberty and that of the wor with Paris—the immortal Paris—for capital, its a proop which tempts me more, I admit, than Prince revertion after being torn in pieces, to that Italian federatism of it Middle Ages, which was the cause of continual intenticulations. It consider that the Commune represents the dof unity not less truly than the State, although under another than the state, although under another than the commune represents the id of unity not less truly than the State, although under another than the Commune corresponds with the principle of Landilly, the Commune to govern itself, to elect its magnitude, beginning with the Mayor, to control their office, provide in a word for everything which constitutes its of the edifice depends, Hence it follows that in recognit the right of the Commune; what is national to it is considered with the principle of Landilly of the fo

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONTY MARRIT.—LONDON, May 9.4.20 P. M.—Consols closed at 23% for both money and the account. American securities closed as follows:—United States favorative ponds, 1883, 80%; 1865, old, 50%; 1867, 52%; tenforties, 89%; 1868, 80%; 1865, old, 50%; 1867, 52%; tenforties, 89%.
LONDON PRODUCE MARRIT.—LONDON, May 9.—4:20 P. M.—The market closed quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 75% a 75%; 18 middling uplands, 18 middling 3,000 for export and speculation.

MANUSERTER TRADE REPORT.—MANORISTEM, May 9.—120 P. M.—Wheat, 12s. 26, por cental for Caulornia white. Liverdool. Braderium uplands, 18 middling 3,000 America. Corn, 23%, 93. per quarter for new.

Liverdool. Provisions Marrit.—Liverdool., May 9.—Evening.—Short th middle bacon, 48s. per cwt.

Anywere Produce Marrier.—Anywere, May 8.—Evening.—Petroleum cosed at 48 frames for fine pale American.

Samuel Kinsley, a resident of Newark, met with a shockmorbing. He was a passenger from Newark met with a shock-ing death on the New Jersey Railroad at West End yesterday morbing. He was a passenger from Newark to New York, but when the train stopped at Marlon he jumped off. At this moment the seven o'clock train from New York dashed up and he was atruck by the locomotive and thrown into the air. After falling on the track he was mangled to atoms by the wheels of the cars.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

d Assistant Paymaster Henry Gerrard is detached from the coast survey steamer Bibb and or-dered as storekeeper at Key West, Pla., relieving Theodore Thompson, who is ordered to the Bibb. THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Great Excitement as to the Action of the Legislature To-Day.

KNOFTY QUESTIONS OF PROFIT AND LOSS.

A Democratic Governor or a Republican Congressman.

NEW HAVEN, May 9, 1871.

WHO IS TO BE GOVERNOR of this mite of a State is to be decided the excitament in both political parties has reached its neight.

I must confess that at present things look very shaky for the democrats. Their only hope of success of late was based upon that hundred vote arrangement of the Fourth ward of this city; but the addavits of the republicans who voted for Jewell in the ward, and whose votes, to all appear ances, were scooped out of the ballot box since election day, nave shattered even this, their last mainstay, all to pieces. There is no denying the fact that the English party feel very sore, to speak mildly, over the plan resorted to by the Legislative Com-mittee to find just now many persons in the Fourth ward really did think Mr. Jewell the more precious jewel of the two candidates, and who carried out their predilection at the polls last April by votting for the man of their choice. Of course the democrats have refused to recognize the right of the Legislature to appoint a committee the character of the one which has been kicking up such a row during the past few days, and declare that the "smellers" have no right to go behind the decision of the official canvassers. But doesn't this declaration smack considerably like that of the lawyer who assured his client, already in trons, under lock and key, that the authorities would not dare to imprison him, and in the long run, I think, it will result in about the same way. Over this question of the legality of the action of the Legislature in appointing the committee will be the real fight to-morrow in the Legislature. If the committee declares that Jewell was deprived by fraud of a hundred votes to which he was clearly entitled, and if the party leaders carry out their threats, the fight will not, by any means, end with the decision of the Legislature. Governor English has already intimated that he

WILL NOT GIVE UP HIS OFFICE until the courts will have settled the question of the right of the Legislature to do as it has done. His backers know what the plan of the campaign is and will go it blind, be the consequences what they

backers know what the plan of the campaign is and will go it blind, be the consequences what they may. The democrats now, more bitterly than ever, denounce the interference of the Legislature in the Fourth ware business as an outrage unprecedented in the history of any State of the Union, and, I understand, point, as an argument in their favor, of the decision of the Committee on Elections to the last New York Legislature, which, when it had the Carey-Twombly case under consideration, refused to recognize anybody's right to go behind the canvassers' report to find out how Many persons voted for either Carey or the contestant for his seat. In my opinion the least they say about this particular case the better. If they have no stronger precedent to fail back upon than this their case will be a very weak one indeed, for two wrongs never made a right. The action of the committee in taking the adildavits of persons who claim to have voted for the republican candidate for Governor, however, does not find favor with all the republicans of the State, as I have heard many of them in this city denounce it is a dangerous innovation. And they may not be entirely wrong in their conclusions. In the first place, very few business men, in the hurry and flurry to get their tickets and vote before naving them deposited in the ballot boxes, so long as they get them from a republican "noider." Certainly no one will contend that among other dodges resorted to by democratic politicians that of getting their tickets "accidentally" mixed up with those of the other party, even though the republican "noiders" are known to be strict party men, is an impossible one in Connecticut any more than it is in any other State. And again, how many republicans, known to be stend among other neighbors, and who may have voted for a particular candidate on the other slate, care about contessing their party influed with those of the Cegislature to disregard the decision of officers appointed lawfully to decide upon the number of votes cast at every ele

solutions of the ward who swear that they voted for Jewell. In addition to this again eight others who were known to have voted, and who are well known republicans, but whose attendance could not be procured, make the whole number of republicans toot up 573. Of this number ter, the committee learned, scratched Jewell's name off their tickets. The result is that eighty-four more persons voted for Jewell man the account gave credit for, thus leaving only sixteen out of the hundred "stolen" votes in the Fourth ward to be accounted for. If this fact does not show fraud what does it? It may be a very good democratic argument to say that by using the "needful" means a thousand more persons could have been secured to make similar andwists; but it amounts to nothing in the face of the fact hat every one of the clitzens ward in the face of the fact hat every one of the clitzens ward. The summar was republicant. Mr. Englishs friends as against the record of the fact with not loud water as against the record of the fact with not loud water as against the record of the fact thrown in the Fourth ward. The man ward of the fact that they work in the fact of the fact that they work in the fact of the fact that they work in the fact of the fact that they work in the fact of the fact that they work in the fact of the fact that they work in the fact of the fact that they work in the fact that they work in the fact of the fact that the fourth ward is not warried to fact the fact that the fourth ward is not warried to fact the fact that the fourth ward is the keyston of all the wards in the city. Whichever party carries it gets the control of the Common Council. This was the result of the Council to the Council to the council to the council ways heretofore carried the fact had have been decladed upon the thought the council to the council ways heretofore carried

Jewell's Probable Majority. New Haven, May 9—Evening.

The committee adjourned this evening, at nine o'clock to meet at Hartford at ten o'clock to-morrow. The republicans have been very jubilant to-night over the result of the committee's lab it should be stated that, if the Legislature takes i number of persons ascyrlained by the committee have voted the republican ticket as the record to by, Jeweil will be declared elected by the people lus majority.